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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

1-1-1959

Justice (Vol. 41, Iss. 1)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JAN 7 1959

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLII, No. 1

Jersey City, N. J. January 1, 1959

Price 10 Cents

V41 1-24
Jan 1 - Dec 1
1959



STACK 8
Overrise.

The ILGWU Year and Labor Highlights

January



Organizer loses uncontested, Supreme Court rules in Bakery case. . . . New York dress contracts extended one month as talks go on. . . . Rates for 11,000 in Philadelphia, South Jersey. . . . "Greenthicket" bans out, ends four decades' service. . . . PTC in Los Angeles decision upholds union on contractor limitation. . . . More than 1,000 seek ILG scholarships. . . . Union's welfare funds aid army housing at Fort Ord. . . . Atlanta dress renewal hikes pay, eye hours.

Labor is Number 1 target of Chamber of Commerce as Congress session opens. . . . AFL-CIO calls for action on housing, education fronts. . . . Unemployment still climbing, labor critics of Eisenhower's failure to move against deepening recession. . . . Work law petition drive in Ohio as sponsors open fight drive.

February



Ready New York dress strike machinery. . . . Northeast, EOT girl for walk-out. . . . ILGWU sponsors \$15 million cooperative housing in New York's midtown. . . . Ash granule jobs benefit bond as New York Governor vetoes phony bill. . . . ILGers spearhead offensive on "work" bills in Delaware and California. . . . EOT agreements with raises in New Jersey children's dress shops.

AFL-CIO Executive Council moves firmly to direct house designing, union democracy. . . . Council agrees on new plan to settle industrial-craft jurisdictional disputes. . . . "Work" law fight opens in Colorado. . . . Unemployment soars to 46 million; The continuous "wait and see" policy. . . . "Put America Back to Work" in AFL-CIO slogan for 1958.

March



100,000 dressmakers start seven-state general strike March 3; negotiations collapse after three months of talks. . . . Settlement reached March 11 with major gains, including wage increases, severance pay, union label, overtime and holiday improvements, tightened-up enforcement. . . . Agreement comes after marathon, all-night parleys. . . . Sets pace for all areas; national dress conference maps industry goals. . . . 34 garment workers in Monarch Underwear fire spur action to end factory fires. . . . Win trial, prison fund for 2,000 in N. Y. planties. . . . Delegation to AFL-CIO Economic and Legislative Conference push five-point anti-recession program. . . . Unemployed reach 52 million. . . . Labor urges higher jobs-benefits. . . . Catholic Church in Ohio takes stand against "work" law. . . . Michigan AFL and CIO merger.

April



Wage boosts, other gains chalked up for 25,000 ILGers, including Philadelphia dress, Puerto Rico hats, New York shirts, San Francisco dress, EOT's midtowners. . . . Upper South, New York Local 185, Boston sports. . . . Rates for 1,200 in renewal at West Virginia Maidenform plant. . . . Dubinsky calls for vigilance to safeguard dress strike achievements. . . . Philadelphia signs 104-year-old Vash Horn firm. . . . ILGers contributed \$100,000 to March of Dimes.

Eisner's "wait and see" policy in recession brings blame as Congress goes on vacation. . . . March job figures show recession deepening; factory jobs drop by 200,000. . . . AFL-CIO launches drive to improve jobs-benefits as economy sags. . . . Dividends still climbing despite recession. . . . OOP-dominated Michigan legislature locks out jobs.

May



General Executive Board, at meeting in Montreal, authorizes ILG Label promotion campaign, authorizes \$22 million fund resources committed to construction of homes for stricken forces. . . . Report shows ILGers received \$22 million in health, welfare benefits in 1957. . . . Maiden sportswear settlements ending 24 shops to Northeast. . . . Severance fund, wage increases get into effect for 2,000 at "185". . . . Pennsylvania strikers picket jobber households in New York.

Hearings on new labor bill open in Senate committee. . . . Factory jobs dropped 271,000 in April. . . . 1,215,000 on relief; up one-third. . . . "Best recession" drive, new steps to curb corruption, highlight AFL-CIO Council meeting in Washington. . . . House-Senate conferees agree on 10 per cent cost-of-living increase. . . . Rubber workers fight for free speech at O'Sullivan.

June



ILGWU starts Union Labor Department, allocates \$10 million promotion fund; Hochman named director. . . . Zimmerman elected new manager of New York Dress Joint Board. . . . 34 Training Institute graduates enter full-time union service. . . . Extended Chicago cloak contract for year. . . . Nagler spurs job bias ban at ILG meeting in Geneva. . . . Fresh dress-out pay hikes for 2,000 in Upper South.

President, Congress rule out broad last cut despite failure of pickup. . . . "Practically meaningless" jobs aid voted by Congress in face of recession. . . . Senate passes Kennedy-Tier bill by 80 to 1, but business groups build up opposition in House. . . . Supreme Court okay "rot crops" clause but puts limitations on its enforcement.

July



EOT launches all-out campaign among North Jersey hoodlum knitgoods shops. . . . New York patterners produce pay raises for 11,000 in undergarments, 12,000 in knitwear. . . . Philadelphia firm drops \$1-200 suit against ILGWU. . . . Toronto curbs Girl Hollywood, chief children's wear firm in Canada. . . . Southeast organizing adds 800 workers, five locals. . . . TVE Institute in Italy gets visit by American visit. . . . Multi-plant renewal reached for 700 at Seven Mode O'Day plants.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Lehman head National Committee for Industrial Peace to fight "work" laws. . . . NAM, Chamber of Commerce identify drive to fight full disclosure bill, in House. . . . Railway Clerks Flee George Harrison named to U. S. delegation to United Nations. . . . 14 million jobs; highest since 1941.

August



First 10 ILG scholarship winners picked. . . . Hike pay for 4,000 estate garment, cloak workers in Chicago area. . . . EOT whitewash topples talk holdouts. . . . Severance fund features renewal for 4,000 in New York. . . . Life Magazine International edition does Dubinsky cover-up. . . . Midwest wins first pact at Borg Corporation.

AFL-CIO Executive Council, in meeting at Unity House, intensifies drive against corruption. . . . Council scores Eisenhower, GOP for playing politics with labor bill. . . . Moser announces opposition to agreements between AFL-CIO affiliates and teamsters. . . . Business pressures GOP to defeat Kennedy-Tier bill in House. . . . House-Senate conferees okay funds disclosure bill. . . . Wisconsin, Kentucky, AFL-CIO mergers. . . . Pro-labor candidates win most primaries.

September



First ILG EAs wardens set out. . . . Complete plans for printing ILG Label. . . . New Jersey Governor probes racket at Lefel Antelmo. . . . ILGers combat anti-union bills in California, Ohio, Kansas. . . . Bit-state sustaining on Southwest targets. . . . Former Vice Pres. Meyer Perle dies. . . . Cutters cut to cope with photomaker problem. . . . Labor, medical representatives set "labor party" at Unity House conference. . . . Ship down ferry outfit at Vogue knit in Brooklyn.

Defeat of labor bill, failure to combat corruption, hold major failure of 80th Congress. . . . Labor calls for extension of NLRB jurisdiction. . . . Labor-backed candidate chooses OOP in Maine. . . . "Rights to Work" at battle in California, Ohio, Washington, Kansas, Idaho Colorado. . . . UAW wins new Ford pact.

October



ILGers mobilize for liberal candidates contest to boost, focus on efforts to defeat "right-to-work" laws. . . . 16,000 in Local 66 win severance pay by agreement renewal. . . . New York Governor urges his liability; 1,000 in cloak workers corps. . . . Pay increases for 1,000 in Los Angeles dress, sportswear, 1,500 in Upper South. . . . San Francisco sportswear extends two 30-cent raises. . . . Last-minute votes avert Montreal extraordinary strike.

OOP jobs NAM in making-labor and social welfare targets in campaign. . . . UAW reaches agreement with General Motors as 275,000 answer strike call. . . . Arkansas court orders two major anti-union proposals off ballot in New York labor legislation in Ohio. . . . Unemployment drops to 4.1 million as factory jobs go up 240,000.

November



First General Executive Board meeting in Puerto Rico pines large-scale advances on pay, pensions, severance, label. . . . Hears of New York local staff changes. . . . GEB issues official call to 20th ILGWU convention in Miami. . . . Puerto Rican ILGers cheer achievements and plans for progress. . . . Rates top improvements for 1,500 in Forest City shops. . . . Eight-week Cleveland top parleys bring renewal terms for 1,500. . . . ILGWU gives \$50,000 for Hilltop Chair at Brandeis University.

Visitors trouble anti-labor candidates, Democrats overwhelming margin. . . . "Work" law defeated in California, Ohio, Colorado, Idaho and Washington, wins only in Kansas. . . . Average of 70 per cent of labor-endorsed candidates win. . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council spurs drive to kill section 14 (b) of T-1.

December



Start distribution of ILG Label in New York dress, labor major markets. . . . Upper South wins pact at Hanes in Virginia; Coast triumphs in balling at J. J. James in Arkansas. . . . Northeast rallies rates for 1,000 in under, polo shirt plants. . . . Civic leaders urge okay of ILG houses in Chelsea. . . . New pacts benefit workers at New Era in Central States, Kaufman in Midwest.

Labor starts major drive to extend coverage of wrap-hour act, raise minimum to 11.50 an hour. . . . State accepts achievement of AFL and CIO units in New York, California, Massachusetts, Idaho, bringing total to 46. . . . U. S. Court of Appeals rules peaceful picketing by a union to secure recognition is not prohibited by Taft-Hartley Act. . . . \$3 labor areas still show at least 4 per cent jobs. . . . Sea unions follow up on boycott of runway shops.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Spreading the Yuletide Cheer



A truly happy Christmas was made possible for 40 tots of St. Leo's Orphanage and 75 children of families receiving state welfare aid, through two parties given by the Upper South Department and the Baltimore Cloak Joint Board. Here, some of the youngsters gather 'round ILGWU Santa, who distributed gifts of clothing and toys. Young guests enjoyed holiday dinners, fun-filled program of entertainment.

First Canada Foundation Pact With Exclusive Bra in Toronto

The first ILGWU agreement in Canada's foundation garment industry has been won with the signing of a pact with Exclusive Brassiere Co., employing 350 workers in Toronto, reports Manager Sam Kraisman. This achievement marks the first step toward unionization of the country's entire foundation garment industry, employing some 3,000 in Toronto and Montreal, according to Samuel Herbst, Canada organizing director.

Terms of the three-year agreement with Exclusive—subsidiary of the U. S. firm of the same name—

provide for a number of wage and welfare gains, including:

—General wage boost of \$2 a week;

—Five guaranteed paid legal holidays; two weeks' paid vacation after 18 months' employment, one week after six months;

—Wage respector, calling for a rise of 5 per cent if the living-

cost index goes up 5 points;

—Health fund, financed by employer's contribution of 1 per cent of payroll;

—Union shop.

Herbst lauded ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg for his cooperation and assistance in the negotiations that led to signing of the agreement.

Joe Mack, manager of the Toronto dressmakers' union, will be in charge of setting up union machinery in the newly organized shop.

"The Block Bully"



ILGWU Affiliates Set for Delegates And Officers Polls

ILGWU affiliates throughout the United States and Canada are preparing for nomination and election procedures in preparation for the 1959 ILGWU convention. The General Office has sent to all affiliates the forms on which they will

list delegates to the convention who will be elected in the coming balloting.

The 20th ILGWU convention is scheduled to open in Miami Beach's Convention Auditorium on May 11, 1959. In the coming elections, delegates to the convention

will be chosen, as well as administrative officers of ILGWU affiliates. The period for holding elections, as stipulated by the General Executive Board, is February 15, 1959 to March 31, 1959.

N.Y. Cloakmakers Prepare For Triennial ILG Elections

New York cloak locals are getting into full swing in preparations for the election of officers for the ensuing three years and the choosing of delegates to the 30th ILGWU convention. Most of them already have scheduled meetings for the nomination of

candidates, and election of election-objective committees, as follows:

Local 117, Operators: Wednesday, January 14, after work at Manhattan Center, announces Manager Benjamin Kaplan.

Local 8, Finishers: Wednesday, January 14, right after work, at Diplomat Hotel, 108 West 53rd St., reports Manager Harry Fisher.

Local 23, Skirt and Sportswear: Thursday, January 22, after work, at Diplomat Hotel, according to Manager Louis Reis.

Local 25, Pressers: Tuesday, Janu-

ary 20, at Hotel Diplomat, announces Manager Morris Kover.

Local 65, Italian Cloakmakers: Tuesday, January 20, at Werderman's Hall, 130 Third Ave., according to Manager E. Howard Molinsani.

Local 64, Buttonholes: Thursday, January 15, after work, Joint Board council room, Manager Samuel Rabinowitz reports.

Local 15, Examers: Tuesday, February 3, after work, Hotel Diplomat, announces Manager Joshua Fogel.

8 Philadelphia Dress Locals Ready for Officer Balloting

The Philadelphia Dress Joint Board is setting machinery into motion for the 1959 elections by its eight locals, with special nomination meetings scheduled between January 7 and 15, reports Manager William Ross. Candidates for the offices of man-

ager, business agents, executive board members and delegates to the

1959 ILGWU convention will be named, and balloting will be held February 17.

Two joint board business agents have announced their retirement—Max Siegel (Local 45) and Herman Schevitz (Local 219), both of whom have been associated with the union since its early days.

Local 224, comprising workers in the children's dress industry, has become fully affiliated with the (Continued on Page 10)

JOBLESSNESS STILL 6 PER CENT OR MORE IN 83 LABOR AREAS

More than 55 per cent of the nation's major labor market areas listed 6 per cent or more of their work forces as unemployed during the October-November period, the Labor Department reported.

In its bimonthly survey of 149 industrial centers, the department's Bureau of Employment Security reported a drop of six in the areas with unemployment of 6 per cent or more to a total of 83. In September, the total was 89; in November 1957 it was 94.

The report said the employment situation improved during the two-month period, with employers in most sections expecting the "upturn" in non-farm employment to continue to the end of the year. The report added that this would be followed by the usual seasonal employment dip after the turn of the year.

The changes in the area classifications during the two-month period were not large enough to warrant many reclassifications, the report said, with only 18 changes in the 149 areas.

Areas are classified as having substantial labor surpluses when surveys show 6 per cent or more of the labor force is unemployed and that this situation is expected to continue over the next few months.

PRO-UNION BALLOTING IN NLRB ELECTIONS REACHES 3-YEAR HIGH

The AFL-CIO Department of Organization said an analysis of National Labor Relations Board figures showed that unions won 68 per cent of all representation elections in the third quarter of 1958. It was the highest point for any three-month period since the AFL-CIO merger.

In the NLRB elections in the third quarter of this year, there were 78,536 workers in bargaining units that chose union representation.

This was more than double the figure for the first quarter of this year, when the figure sank to a post-merger low of 37,513. And it was 30 per cent ahead of the 60,802 recorded for the second quarter of 1958.

Northeast Staffers at Year-end Briefing



From all areas and districts of the Northeast Department, staff members gathered in New York headquarters December 20 to hear reports on department activities, plans and staff changes. In back row, left to right, are Northeasters Lou Rona, Ray Shora, Alfred Guslin, Sol C. Chaiken, Department Director David Gingold, Pres. David Dubinsky, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman.

Major Staff Shifts in Northeast

Major staff changes, including the designation of Sol C. Chaiken as assistant director, were announced at the Northeast Department-wide annual conference held December 20. More than 135 staff members met at the General Office to hear, in addition, reports by Pres. David Dubinsky, Northeast Director David Gingold, I.L.W.U. label chief Julius Hochman and others.

Gingold pointed out that the general strike of last March in the dress industry had dramatized the integrated economy of New York and nearby dress markets. In the period since that strike, major steps, he said, had been taken to coordinate enforcement and administrative machinery through the Dress Joint Council.

Changes Announced

Gingold declared that the staff changes were being made with such cooperative effort in mind. In addition to Chaiken, the following changes were announced: Ray Shora is to be supervisor for the Pennsylvania, Wilmington-Trenton area; Louis A. Rona is to be supervisor for the New England and Upstate New York area. They will work in collaboration with Jack Halpern, Northeast field supervisor.

Pres. Dubinsky reviewed the gains of the dress strike, especially as they affected garment shops in the Northeast area. He stressed that not only work wages and working conditions improved, but also that, in winning recognition for the union label and severance pay, new instruments for organization and security have been gained.

The strike, he further declared, had also wiped out the traditional distinctions between in-town and

out-of-town interests. "Nevertheless," he said, "the attitude still prevails among New York workers who believe that the bundles are running away to 'out-of-town' and among 'out-of-town' workers, that they are without work because New York gets all."

Label Activity

Vice Pres. Julius Hochman told the staff members that in coming months, they will be called upon to involve the membership in label

activity. He declared that one of the major aids to the union's label drive will come from the great reservoir of community good-will built up in the past. The label, he said, can be made to symbolize all the union's good works.

Chaiken comes to his new post after serving for three years as director of the Lower Southwest Region. Before that, he was manager of the Western Massachusetts District of the Northeast Department. Shora has been manager of the Halesford District for nine years, and Rona has been manager of the Halesford District and supervisor of Potteryville during the past decade.

Win Upper South Rises For 1,000 at Kenrose

More than 1,000 members who work for the Kenrose Manufacturing Co. in three Virginia cities have won their fight for wage increases based on the rise in the cost of living.

Vice Pres. Angela Rambarce, manager of the Upper South Department, Assistant Manager Eddie Milano and Virginia Director Martin Vest negotiated the cost of living raise, which will be added to all pay envelopes after January 1, 1959.

Agreement for further increases and other important gains were also reached. Those will become part of a new contract to become effective October 1, 1959.

The new agreement will contain such gains as time-and-one-half pay after seven hours, an additional paid holiday, increased payments to the health and retirement funds, and elimination of the earnings requirements which prevented some place workers from getting their added percentage.

Additional Raises

Increases for workers on incentive plans are still to be negotiated, as well as provisions concerning correction of inequities in a number of operations, the use of the union label in garments, and the building of a severance pay fund.

On January 1, 1959, all place workers will get a 3 per cent cost of living increase, which will be added to their weekly earnings. Time workers will get a 5-cent hourly increase on the same date.

On October 1, 1958, when the new agreement becomes effective,

all place workers will get another 1 per cent and time workers an additional 8 cents an hour. For place workers, this will make a total raise of 8 per cent to be combined with the existing 15 per cent, making a new total of 23 per cent which will be added to their piece rate earnings.

The three Kenrose plants are located in Roanoke, Bedford and Buchanan. The Roanoke plant was organized by the I.L.W.U. in 1945 when they employed only 70 workers. Today they have grown to about 20 times that size. Leona Correll was recently assigned as business agent for the Kenrose shops.

Sprinklers Squelch St. Louis Shop Fire

After the stories of fires that brought death and tragedy to garment workers, here is one with a happier ending.

A small fire which broke out during the night on the floor above the Leader Garment Co., a St. Louis coat and suit shop, caused the automatic sprinkler system to turn on. The result was water damage in the Leader shop, and a two-day layoff for the workers—but no casualties. All the workers received their full pay for both days, a

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Atlas Missile Is Orbiting But Problems Earthbound

WASHINGTON—The launching of the Atlas missile into orbit made everybody here feel good and proud, but so far as the Senators and Congressmen are concerned, this won't settle earthbound problems—just which there is no single escape. President Eisenhower himself seemed out of this world with joy and, in high spirits, made an unscheduled appearance before a few reporters in the office of James C. Hagerty, his news secretary.

Like any performer who appears on radio and TV, the President listened attentively to himself—the playback of his voice from the "moon" 400 miles in outer space. Some of his taped remarks sounded mumbled and didn't get through.

"But it didn't hurt the message any," he said. "Maybe next they'll send television pictures down here."

"Maybe," a reporter said, recalling that Presidential news conferences are becoming less and less frequent, "you could hold a press conference up there."

"We might do that," the President laughed. "Where would you fellows like to be?"

"Right down here," a reporter replied.

Whether the President's voice will be heard with greater clarity than it has been in recent years from the White House remains to be seen. The Democratic leadership in the Senate and the House of Representatives will wait for signals to be sent down Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House; their antennae are all set.

GOP Liberals Rebel

But liberal Senate Republicans—minority though they are—have served notice that they won't take conservative leadership lying down. They want a strong voice in policy formation. The whole Congress, as of now, is veering away from the right—which means that even the traditional party conservatives will roll with the punch thrown by the voters on Election Day.

All of the economic problems in the campaign, unemployment took top place. Unemployment hit so hard when it fills and becomes so total to a deprived family, that the Congress, led by Democrats, will have to prove itself capable of developing a fully implemented program. The nation wants—and expects—nothing less.

The job before Congress will be to study the dimensions of the problem, which is tied up with the question of inflation. Just what is the relation among wages and prices and profits? How really well-off is the average family in this "affluent society"? Many folks forget that millions of families—in the city and farm—were having a terrible time during the "prosperous" Twenties before the depression of 1929-33 overwhelmed the country for at least 10 years.

That is why one of the important jobs facing the Senate is a thoroughgoing investigation of our whole economic system. Such an economic exploration was conducted in 1926-40 by the famous Temporary National Economic Committee (TNEC). Today, our economy is magnified, and in some respects our problems are too.

But we know more about ourselves: Ever since 1940, we also have had a permanent Joint Economic Committee of the House and Senate, ready to swing the X-ray machinery over the heating economic body of our country. But, as always, the man who heads the committee often makes its character. As of now, the chances are that Democratic Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois will head the committee. Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson will do himself and the country a service by encouraging the Douglas chairmanship. The alternative is Senator John Sparkman, good man too, but he has his hands full with other committee work where his job will do him more good with his constituency in Alabama when he runs for reelection in 1960.

Cullman Constituents



Congressman Carl Elliott of Alabama's 7th District met a lot of his constituents at the annual banquet and district meeting sponsored by I.L.W.U. Local 457 in Cullman. Left to right are Business Agent Ruby Chaney, Congressman Elliott, Charley Aida York and Pres. Dorothy Kupler.

JUSTICE

International Labor Congress Workers Union

(Office of Publication)

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Kenrose, N. J.

1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Tel. Columbia 5-7000

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Subscription price paid in advance

\$2.00 a year

Entered as Second Class matter

Feb. 3, 1948, at the Post Office at

Jersey City, N. J., under the Act of

March 3, 1879.

Vol. XLII Jan. 1, 1959 No.

At Unification of Italian American Labor



Prominent guests at luncheon celebrating establishment of United Italian American Labor Council, held in Commodore Hotel December 20, included (left to right) ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Edward Corsi (speaking), ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini (JUALC head), Italian Consul-General Ruggiero Farace, and ACVFA Pres. Jacob Potofsky.

Unite Italian American Labor Ranks

Italian American labor ranks were cemented at a unification conference which brought into being the United Italian American Labor Council, at sessions held in New York's Hotel Commodore on December 20.

The merging groups were the Italian American Labor Council, headed by ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, and a group which had separated from the IALC in 1943, headed by Augusto Bellanca, a vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The new UIALC adopted the declaration of principles of the IALC, with the by-laws changed to provide fair representation.

At a conference luncheon celebrating the merger, well-knowns included ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, ACVFA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Italian Consul-General Dr. Ruggiero Farace, Edward Corsi, and ILGWU Vice Pres. E. Howard Molinari.

Highlighting the significant contributions made by democratic Italian American unions to the bolstering of free institutions in Italy, Pres. Dubinsky especially lauded their assistance in the upbuilding of genuine free trade unions in that country.

He also paid high tribute to the exemplary record of harmonious collaboration between Italian and

Jewish workers, as well as those of other national origins, in building the strong trade unions that exist in the apparel trade.

In similar vein, Pres. Potofsky traced the achievements of these groups in safeguarding democratic institutions at home and abroad.

Fley McCarran Law
Strongly applauded was Mayor Wagner's smearing of discriminatory provisions of the McCarran-Walter immigration law.

In a message to the conference, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stated that "the unity of American trade unionists of Italian origin is an important phase of the unity attained in recent years by the American labor movement as a whole."

"This growing unity will strengthen American labor as a force for inspiring and inspiring our nation on to maximum cooperation with all liberty-loving people in building a world free from the perils of poverty, the tyranny of dictatorship and the horrors of war." A congratulatory message also was received from Premier Amin-

ore Fanfani of Italy.

Resolutions adopted by the confab included an appeal to the President of the United States to act for humanizing the immigration laws, especially in hardship cases.

Officers chosen by the unified organization included Antonini as president and executive director; E. Howard Molinari as secretary; Frank Garbellano as treasurer, and eight vice presidents: George Bellanca, Augusto Bellanca, Alberto Campobasso, Harry Damino, Flauto De Novella, Vincent La Capria, Umberto D. Procopio and Serafino Tomiassi.

L.A. Mopping Up Resisters To Dress, Sport Increases

A mop-up campaign is clearing up pockets of resistance among Los Angeles dress and sportswear employers to the 18 cents an hour increase recently gained in agreement extension, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director. The three-year pact provides for wage increases of 8 cents an hour at the beginning of 1958, 1959 and 1961, severance pay, and use of the union label.

While the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board agreement was reached with the California Sportswear and Dress Association, (the manufacturers' group), some individual manufacturers and the contractors association balked at the terms, Otto said.

Arlene Signs

Largest of the employers who, at the time, had refused to sign the extension was Arlene of Hollywood, a major blouse manufacturer. Conferences were held, and early this month Arlene signed the contract providing for the same conditions as the industry's master agreement.

The contracting shops posed a different kind of problem, and after a series of meetings proved fruitless, the entire matter was submitted to the Imperial chamber. First hearings were held by Imperial Chairman Ad G. Zalkus on December 18, and his decision is expected shortly. Meanwhile, a substantial number of contractors have signed individually.

As soon as the association agreement was consummated, Vice Pres. Otto and John Wynn, manager of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, issued for immediate adherence by all association members. As soon as a holdout was uncovered, the union leaders, either through direct negotiation or Imperial chairman action, to effectuate the wage increase.

Expect Early Start Of Chi Silk Confabs

With the collective agreement in the Chicago silk dress industry scheduled to expire December 31, conferences are expected to get under way early in January between the union and it: Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers on terms for renewal, reports Vice Pres. Morris Biala, director of the Midwest Region.

The union's negotiating team has been selected, and includes ILGWU demands for improvements include a wage increase, overtime pay at time and one-half for all piece workers, and use of the union label on all garments.

Official notification of the resumption date was sent to the manufacturers' association on October 21.

Seks Stalemate

Meanwhile, contract talks between Local 208 and Seks Fifth Avenue have reached a stalemate.

At a recent conference, the union asked for a general wage increase, adjustment of certain pay inequities, and rise in a number of minimums. While the firm agreed to the inequity adjustment, it balked at the other demands.

The shop's workers unanimously rejected the company's offer. Negotiations, under the direction of Norbert Ciesli, will be resumed shortly.

Blums Bonanza

Wage bonus averaging about \$2.25 a week helped fatten pay envelopes of 85 workers in the ladies' tailoring department of Blums Vogue in Chicago just in time for the holidays. The raises were obtained through reopening of the wage clause, as a result of negotiations conducted by Lou Montenegro and Norbert Ciesli.

First Taylorville Pact

A first-time contract has been signed with Local 126 by the Taylorville Manufacturing Co. of Tay-

lorsville, Ill., a new factory set to begin operations early in January. The firm expects to employ about 100 workers.

Contract terms, negotiated by General Organizer Harry Kuler, follow the pattern set by the agreement with the Garment Industries of Illinois.

In Marseilles, Ill., 80 workers at the Bellini Manufacturing Co. received a 3 per cent general increase via the wage reopening clause in their contract.

Spring season prices have been set at major coat shops in the Fox River Valley area. These include Geneva Coat Co. (Local 189) of Geneva, Aurora Coat Co. (Local 184) of Aurora, Strassburg Garment Co. (Local 436) of DeKalb, and Brody Coat Co. (Local 90) of Elgin. These shops already are working in full force on spring season styles, and a good season is anticipated.

More than 300 members of Aurora Local 529 and their children turned out for the Christmas party highlighted by performance of an accordion band, a piano recital and the singing of carols. All entertainment was provided by the children. Biggest hit of the party was Santa Claus, played by Ruth Dyer, 78-year-old member of the local.

'ILGWU in Song and Poem' Tapes Recorded Available

"The History of the ILGWU in Song and Poem" is a new tape recording available from the Education Department. Musical recording was done by Leon and Toot Aaron, with tapping by Ralph Reuter, ILGWU assistant education director.

Civic, Union, Industry Leaders To Witness Launching of Label

Special ceremonies, attended by civic, industry and union leaders, will officially launch the ILGWU Union Label early this month, it is announced by the ILGWU Label Department. The ceremonies are scheduled to take place in one of Seventh Avenue's outstanding dress shops and will feature the actual sewing into a garment of the ILGWU Label.

In New York, Knitgoods Local 155 is also starting its ILGWU Label distribution at the beginning of the month, according to Vice Pres. Louis Nelson. Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, Label Department director, reports that in the past two weeks, final conferences on arrangements have been held with officers of affiliates in New York City and elsewhere.

One such conference arranged by the department with the Midwest Regional Office was attended in New York by Harold Schwartz, assistant director of the region, together with leaders of the dress industry in that area.

Another such conference was held with William Ross, director of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, who announces that market is also prepared to launch the label for its silk dress production. Albert Noren of the Philadelphia staff is to be in immediate charge of the local label drive.

A number of New York locals are also proceeding with final arrangements. These include Children's Dressmakers' Local 91 and Skirtmakers' Local 23.



Plans for introducing use of ILGWU Label in Chicago garment markets were discussed last week by union and area employer spokesmen at conference held in ILGWU General Office in New York. Around table, left to right, are Richard Neilsen, Rhea Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee; Robert Brown, Brown Manufacturing Co., Timonium, Md.; Jerry Smoler, Smoler Bros.; Eugene Kaufman, Kaufman & Sons, Ill.; Pres. David Dubinsky; Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, director of ILGWU Label Department; Executive Vice Pres. Louis Blumenthal; Assistant Midwest Director Harold Schwartz; Maurice A. Smoler, Smoler & Sons, Chicago.

This feature, which was prepared before the tragic Chicago school fire occurred, tells ILGWU members exactly what their shop fire wardens are doing. Now the school tragedy has already receded into the past, and once again the lessons are being forgotten.

But that tragedy points up the need for constant vigilance — in the shop, the school and in the home. The painful truth is that the same causes that led to the terrible loss of life in the Monarch Undergarment shop fire of last March snuffed out the lives of some 90 children and nuns in the Chicago school blaze. In both cases, doors that should have been closed were open. In both cases, there was delay in calling the Fire Department. In both cases, there were no sprinklers.

These are among the elementary but crucially important safeguards which ILGWU fire wardens check, in the program developed with the aid of New York Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh Jr. Give it your fullest cooperation. Your life may depend on it.



EXIT SIGNS

Exits are doors through which to leave the shop.

Not all doors are exits; some open into closets or other dead-end areas. A real exit connects directly or indirectly with the street by way of stairs.

Every exit must have a red, clear exit sign over it.

Many workers know only the exits through which they enter the shop every day; make certain you know where the other exits are.

All exits should be pointed out to a new worker.

FIRE SAFETY in the SHOP

FIRE DEPARTMENT — CITY OF NEW YORK
Fire Prevention Inspection Report of
FIRE WARDEN

ADDRESS _____ NEAREST ST. _____

FLOOR _____

NAME OF FIRM _____

INSPECTION CHECK LIST:

1. EXIT SIGNS _____ Are they to go _____
2. EXIT LIGHTS _____ Are they on? _____
3. EXIT DOORS _____ Are they back _____
Are they clear _____
4. AISLE SPACE _____ Are all aisles _____
Are aisles to _____
5. SIDEWALK AND FIRE ESCAPES _____ Are they clear _____
6. HOUSEKEEPING _____
7. FIRE SPRINKLES _____
8. FIRE DRILLS _____
9. STORAGE _____
10. ARE THEY _____
11. ARE THEY _____
12. ARE THEY _____

ILGWU FIRE WARDEN

FIRE DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORK

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
HAS SUCCESSFULLY RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS IN
FIRE PREVENTION AND HAS BEEN APPOINTED
FIRE WARDEN

DATE _____

Ed Cavanagh Jr.
Fire Commissioner

Prepared with the cooperation of the **NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT**.



FIRE SPRINKLERS

One of the best protections against fire is a fire sprinkler system. Attached to the ceiling, these sprinklers go off automatically when heat accumulates.

Each sprinkler sprays water that spreads out over a wide area, starting from the nozzle at the ceiling.

The value of the sprinkler and its protection are lost if the spray is prevented from spreading. For this reason, no boxes or crates or cartons should be piled up closer than 18 inches below the sprinkler.



EXIT LIGHTS

Exit signs should be lit with a red light at all times. ILGWU support is behind the new city provision calling for a 75-watt bulb in all halls and stairways serving as emergency exits.

Exit lights should be lit at all times. Even in brightest daytime, smoke can darken the brightest areas; that's when these lights can help save lives.



HALLWAYS & FIRE ESCAPES

Not all buildings have fire escapes; some buildings, especially tall ones, have fire safety staircases that are just as good or better.

If your building has fire escapes, these should not be used for storage; they should be easy to get to.

If your building has fire safety staircases, these also should not be used for storage and should be easy to get to. The stairwell should be well lighted at all times; the doors entering it should not be locked, but should at all times be kept closed.



NO SMOKING

Smoking is the largest single cause of fire.

"No Smoking" signs should be displayed in the shop; they should be obeyed.

Cigarette butts on a shop floor mean a worker is endangering himself and his fellow workers.

EXIT DOORS

The important thing about doors is to remember the difference between a closed door and a locked door.

A closed door can be opened just by being pushed.

A locked door can be opened only with its key.

During working hours, all doors should be closed but not locked.

In case of an emergency a door is not a door if it is locked, boarded up, blocked by cases or a table.

A door should be in good working order so that it can be pushed open easily; in leaving a fire, the last person out should close the door behind him. This blocks the spread of the fire and keeps smoke out of escape staircases.



HOUSEKEEPING

Dirt and rubbish are fire hazards in the shop as well as in the home.

A clean shop is a safer shop. Rubbish and dirt should be removed every day.

Rubbish should be kept in containers that can't burn.



AISLE SPACE

All aisles in the shop should be at least 36 inches wide.

No stuff or stock should be kept in the aisles; these have the effect of reducing the width of the aisles.



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS —WATER PAILS

Both pails and extinguishers are good, but extinguishers are better.

A water pail is a one-loss protector and it is difficult to aim; attention must be given to keeping it filled at all times and free of oil scum.

A fire extinguisher can be aimed at the fire exactly, used continuously. But it must also be checked regularly to make certain it is always in working order. Read the outside now and know how to use it in an emergency.



DANGEROUS LIQUIDS

Fumes from liquids and sprays can be dangerous for two reasons. They may, when reaching a certain mixture with air, be inflammable, even from an accidental spark. Or they may be poisonous if inhaled.

All spray equipment, drying ovens, etc., should be checked regularly, along with the wiring and piping leading into them. Proper and efficient ventilation is absolutely necessary at all times.

Cleaning fluids should not be used in tight, enclosed corners but only in open, well-ventilated areas.

FIRE DRILLS

Fire drills must be held in any building that is not sprinklered throughout, and is more than two floors high, and has more than 25 persons above the ground floor.

In such a building there should be regular fire drills; in these fire drills all workers should leave the building, go out into the street.

The first thing to do in case of fire is to call the Fire Department. This can be done by telephone or by pulling the alarm box in the street.

Beware: Some buildings have Fire Department alarm boxes in their halls. But in most cases such alarm boxes do not connect with the Fire Department and only ring emergency alarm bells in the building.

New Year Herads Hikes At Princess Peggy in Ill.

New Year's Day, 1959 begins a real New Year for the 250 workers in the Belleville and Vandallia, Ill., shops of Princess Peggy, Inc., manufacturer of cotton dresses. On that day a new agreement became effective, bringing their conditions into line with ILOWU convention mandates.

Frederick Smith, director of the Central States Union, said:

A 6 1/2 per cent wage increase, time and one-half after 37 1/2 hours and one of the union holidays begin with the new year. The three-year agreement also provides that minimums will go up to \$1.15 an hour and calls for another rise of 7 per cent Jan. 1, 1961, with time and one-half after 48 hours.

Improved health and welfare benefits and retirement pensions will be financed by employer payments of 5 per cent of payroll to the Central States Fund. A severance pay fund is to be implemented during the term of the agreement. Liberalized holidays and vacation clauses guarantee the workers five paid holidays and up to two weeks' vacation.

Complete Revision

In line with the precedent established last month with the signing of the Forest City agreement, and continued with other Central States agreements since that time, the Princess Peggy contract is a complete revision of the previous agreement, with strengthened grievance procedure and enforcement clauses.

The new agreement met with enthusiastic approval at meetings of the two locals on December 29 and 30. Satisfaction was recommended by the negotiating committee and was passed overwhelmingly.

The committee, which was headed by James, included Business Agent

ONE-WEEK WALKOUT OBTAINS EOT TERMS AT CHIC CASUALS CO.

It took little more than a week of picketing, in a completely effective strike, to bring Chic Casuals Co. to Hoboken, N. J. to union terms, reports General Manager Edward Kramer of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Now, this sportswear contractor has agreed to unionization and to provide workers with a 7 1/2 per cent pay boost, five paid holidays, higher minimum rates, overtime pay after seven hours a day, and other standard union benefits.

The EOT New Jersey organizing department assisted Local 162, led by Maurice Arthurs, Business Agent, in securing Chic Casuals. Persistence by Skolnik and Business Agent Daniel Kaminker also helped an end to the six-year contract, out by the S & S Contracting Co., North Bergen union contractor.

Workers at S & S won a reduced work week in accordance with undergarment industry standards, a 6 1/2 per cent wage hike, overtime pay after regular hours, 4 1/2 paid holidays, higher minimums, union health benefits and retirement benefits. Any Palazzo was elected shop chair.

Visit the Pioneerism

on one of the Visits to Points of Interest arranged by the ILOWU Education Department.

Saturday, January 10

11:30 P.M.

Central Park & West 86th St.

Special admission for ILOWU members — 60 cents

Directions: 8th Ave. Subway, change for local to 86th St.

247 DRESS CONCERNS SIGNED BY N.Y. UNION IN 11 MONTHS OF '58

Two hundred and forty-seven dress firms were brought under contract with the New York Dress Joint Board during the first 11 months of the year, reports Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager.

Of this total, 184 were new firms. An additional 63 firms had resigned from their associations before and during the general strike, and were subsequently re-instated.

The union is still conducting strikes against a handful of jobbers who are still holding out.

Eighty-eight of the new firms signed are contractors; the balance are jobbers and manufacturers.

The report was prepared by Charles Thiermer, manager of the Organization Department.

Late last May, action on a union demand to increase the proportion of contractors with permanent representation.

Harry Urtler ruled that no jobber was to have more than 25 per cent of his work done by temporary contractors.

Following Urtler's ruling, the union launched a drive to increase the percentage of permanent firms. As a result, the total for the period between January and October 1958 was 247—almost double the 1957 figure. It was indicated by Sal Benadon, Relations of the Jobber-Contractor Relations Department.

Knitgoods Unit First Again With Sizable 'Dimes' Check



Again this year, New York Knitgoods Local 155 was first ILOWU affiliate to turn in sizable, completed collection for the March of Dimes. Here, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, coordinator of garment workers' Dimes drive, gets check from Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, Local 155 manager, with obvious approval of Catherine O'Shaughnessy, Manhattan marshal of March of Dimes.

For the eighth straight year, the members of New York Knitgoods Local 155 have surpassed their own record in contributions to the March of Dimes campaign, announces First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, coordinator of the ILOWU's 1959 Dimes drive and labor chairman of the Greater New York phase of the National Foundation's campaign.

And once again, the local was the first major ILOWU affiliate to complete its collection. At present, the campaign closes on December 31. Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, manager of Local 155, turned over to Antonini a check for \$12,325.53, the largest sum amassed by the knitgoods affiliate. Last year, the total was \$11,325.28.

Donations Coming In

On hand for the ceremony, held in the office of Executive Vice Pres. Louis Blumberg, was Little Catherine O'Shaughnessy, Manhattan marshal of this year's Dimes drive. O'Shaughnessy, who will be 4 years old on next January 3, was stricken with polio in September 1955.

They Understand Each Other



Eight Japanese trade unionists, studying U. S. collective bargaining procedures, got plenty of facts from Manager Matthew Schoenwald (at head of table) and others at Undergarment Local 62. Interpreter, sitting to left of Schoenwald, makes simultaneous translation into Japanese, similar to system used at the U.N.

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margolis

Food Drops, Home Hikes Seen in 1959 Price Picture

After almost three years of inflation, your family may get a breasting spell in 1959. The outlook is for level living costs, with even a dip in some prices in mid-winter, before living expenses start rising again next summer.

Last January, it was estimated that living costs would rise 1 to 2 per cent before prices leveled off in the fall. The actual increase was 2.7 per cent. In all, the third major inflation since the end of World War II took a big bite out of the buying power of the dollar. It now takes \$5.00 a year to buy the same standard of living for a family that \$2,000 bought in 1956. Compared to ten years ago, the 1948 dollar is now an 80-cent buck.

Businessmen and investors managed to do very well in the inflation. The latest compilation of profit by the First National City Bank of New York found that corporate net profits after taxes in the third quarter of 1958 jumped 16 per cent over the second quarter.

Biggest reason why living costs this coming year may be more stable is that food will be cheaper. Food alone takes about 39 per cent of a typical family's income. The bill for eating went up almost 3 per cent from fall, 1957 to fall, 1958. Meats, fruit and vegetables especially soared, and left families with little room to buy other goods.

But housing will be a big problem in 1959, especially if you're seeking a new home. Not only are prices of new homes still edging up, but mortgage money is getting tight again, the present high interest rates are firm and lenders are charging additional hidden fees.

Avoid Installments

Note this particularly: 1959 will be a year to avoid unnecessary installment buying or borrowing, or unnecessarily large mortgages. For tight money is coming back. That means higher interest rates.

In food, you'll find these items cheaper this year: pork, bratlees, eggs, dairy products, potatoes. Other heavily-abundant foods which are good buys this winter include canned peas and cooking apples. Broilers are the cheapest turkey's been in the past two years. Turkeys will continue to be low-priced in early winter. Large ones are the best buys. Not only do they cost less per pound than the smaller ones, but a 15-pound hen turkey will yield 14 per cent cooked meat compared to 45 per cent for a 6 1/2-pounder, and 49 for an 8 1/2 pounder.

Home piece goods and household textiles such as sheets, drapes, and upholstery fabrics will cost more as the result of price hikes by mills. The January White Sales give you a chance to anticipate your needs for sheets, cases, towels, blankets and tablecloths.

Home furnishings sales, both for furniture and household appliances, are in late January. Simple modern furniture generally offers most reasonable value. Louis Goodenough, editor of Home Furnishings Digest, reports that the most popular price range for a modern bedroom set is \$150-\$200, compared to \$200-\$250 for the more ornate traditional styles.

Housing Prices Climbing

Housing prices are still rising. The F. W. Dodge statistical agency estimates that a house now tagged \$18,000 will cost \$19,000 more by the end of 1959. That same house cost only \$7,500 in 1950.

Moreover, mortgage rates have unknucked back up from the small reductions available for a while last spring. Latest reports are that most lenders are charging 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. Few FHA or GI mortgages are available now. This is especially ironic, since Congress raised the GI rate last spring to the present 4 1/2 per cent in the expectation that lenders would be willing to provide more such mortgages.

New lenders are demanding discounts of as much as 4 per cent on GI mortgages. Thus, on a \$10,000 mortgage the borrower actually receives only \$9,600. But he must pay back the \$10,000 and even interest on the \$400 he doesn't get.

Red Aggression, U. S. Economy Main '59 Problems

By GEORGE MEANY

American labor faces the opportunities and challenges of 1959 with confidence.

The threat of Communist expansion, on the one hand, and the weakness in our domestic economic picture, on the other hand, pose a grave situation.

Neither threat is unresolvable. Both can be met by determined action, confidence in the future of our democratic structure, and courage.

The Soviet threat can only be met by a free world, adequately armed, unitedly determined and unrelenting in its defense of freedom no matter where the attack and no matter how dangerous the situation. Little reverts less inevitably to major defeat.

The Communists know only one deterrent—strength. It is incumbent upon

Excerpts from New Year statement by the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

the United States, as the arsenal of democracy, to maintain the strength of the free world. We cannot quake with fear because the Kremlin orders frown, nor rejoice when the Kremlin decrees smiles. We must at all times heed the injunction of our founding fathers to "keep our powder dry" and our guard up.

The new Congress, when it determines the security needs of this country, cannot make their decision solely on budgetary considerations. The question is not: How much defense can we afford? It must be: How much defense do we need?

America can afford the cost of security. The American workers are prepared to meet their just share of that price tag.

We insist, however, that these must be equal sacrifice and that special tax privileges must be eliminated and the proper share, based on ability to pay, be apportioned among all the people.

At home, social welfare progress is long overdue. The list of legislative "unfinished business" is long and demanding.

Specifically, this means sound legislation to put America back to work and to keep her people productive and secure and prosperous.

We cannot be satisfied with partial recovery from the recession, especially in face of massive unemployment. With more than 31½ million Americans jobless, this country is not out of the economic woods—and it would be folly to

pretend that because some indices show progress, that all our economic headaches are gone.

Concrete action to buttress our entire economic structure is a vital necessity. Improvements in the social security system, in the minimum wage law, in housing, road-building and countless other fields are mandatory. Chronically depressed areas must have help. Crime, breeding some of our most serious problems, must be eliminated. Our crushing school problem must be relieved by federal action.

Nor can America be satisfied with mere material progress. We must—and we can—solve the civil rights problem of this country, the nation's No. 1 moral issue. The Congress must, as well, act swiftly to eliminate corruption in the labor-management field and injustice in labor-management relations.

Strikers' Sustainance



New Jersey knifegrinders strikers receive union strike benefits from business Agent Bert Cooper, at headquarters of Eastern Out-of-Town Department's Knifegrinders Local 222 in Union City. These workers have been picketing Latham and Varig and Weber until they mils since August, and are determined to go on until they've brought shops into ILGWU ranks.

West Mass. ILGers In N'East Reopeners

Almost one-third of the members of the Northeast Department's Western Massachusetts District are involved in current contract reopenings and renewal negotiations, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director. Substantial gains already

workers of Springfield; Nancy Howard Cost Co. (150 workers) and New England Manufacturers Co. (150 workers) of Worcester, and with a number of other area plants. Aiding Roberts in the talks are Assistant Manager John P. Albano and shop committees.

Shorter Workweek Put on ILO Agenda
Labor successfully pressed for a continuing review of the world unemployment situation by the International Labor Organization at Rudy Phipps of the Machine, representing U. S. workers, made his first speech as a member of the ILO's Governing Body during its four-day session in Geneva last month.

He also joined with the majority to vote for inclusion of a discussion of the shorter workweek on the agenda of the 1960 ILO conference, an action that was strongly opposed by employer members of the Governing Body and some government representatives.

Manzini, negotiations have been started for cost-of-living wage increases with Mahan Kaitling (100 workers) and Keeler Corp. (240

EOT Storms Jersey Holdouts In Statewide Year-End Spurts

In statewide, year-end organizing spurts, Eastern Out-of-Town New Jersey locals stormed the ramparts of seven non-union holdouts and put them on the ILGWU map, reports EOT General Manager Edward Kramer. As a result, union conditions

were brought to almost 300 workers in defunct, out-of-state, children's apparel; blouse and undergarment shops.

On the EOT's southern flank, Long Branch Local 68, sparked by Manager Edward Hils and Business Agent Burton Berinsky, unionized Jay Bros. of Belmar and R. V. Blouse of Lakewood.

For most of the 18 years it has been in business, Jay Bros. had resisted unionization. New workers of this children's dress contractor obtained a 5 per cent wage increase, a 35-hour week with compensating pay adjustments, overtime after regular daily hours, 4½ paid holidays, and coverage by EOT health, welfare and retirement benefits.

R. V. Blouse started its operations in the premises of a former unionized firm, and many of the workers had been members of Local 68. Blouse industry conditions will remain in effect.

Hudson, Passaic Surge

On the banks of the Hudson, Golden Mills of Hoboken, a children's pajama contractor which had operated non-union for almost a year, also lost in the towel. Workers in this shop received a wage boost of \$2 a week, three paid

holidays, higher minimums, and health, welfare and retirement benefits. Local 106 officer Morris Extract headed up the Golden Mills drive.

Dress industry wage and working conditions now cover employees at Eagle and Star Dress Co. in Garfield, after unionization by Local 145. Pact talks were directed by Local Manager Salvatore Minio and Business Agent Frank Dalogio. Lena DeDonato was elected shop chairlady.

Brunswick Recruits

Vigilance by Manager Simon Baumrind of South River Local

1357 helped swing the Sarah Lee Sewers and Susan Carol shops of New Brunswick into the ILGWU. Workers in both firms will get higher minimums, 4½ paid holidays, time and one-half after regular daily hours, and health, welfare and retirement coverage. Sarah Lee workers named Mary Veiga shop chairlady.

A pay increase of \$3 a week headed the list of gains won by workers of Passaic Children's Dress in Passaic. Following unionization, Others included 4½ paid holidays, higher minimums, overtime pay after daily regular hours, health, welfare and retirement benefits. Otto Hlavacek conducted negotiations, under direction of Local 461 Manager Henry Zorbarin. Oella Colanowski was chosen shop chairlady.

Montreal Dress Firm Finds Flouting of Contract Costly

A Montreal dress manufacturer discovered last week that flouting a contract with the ILGWU can be an expensive proposition—and futile to boot. International Dress Co. got the message loud and clear after a 36-hour stoppage which paralyzed

with the employer on a certain type of dress, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shuen. When the committee's negotiations failed, the ILGWU intervened in an effort to end the dispute.

However, the firm took the law into its own hands. On Monday morning, when employees prepared to work, they found that the disputed garments had been shipped out to a contractor, leaving them without work.

Union officers promptly instructed cutters in the shop to cease work. They also called on the union contractor who had received the garments not to work on them, pending settlement of the dispute at International Dress.

The 36-hour stoppage was enough to do the trick. Management apologized, agreed to pay the cutters for their loss of time during the stoppage, called back all the bundles in dispute and agreed that the price for these garments would be adjusted between the ILGWU and the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild.

Lively Electioneering
Simon Baumrind is in full swing in all branches of the ILGWU in Montreal, and stiff competition is anticipated as members prepare to

(Continued on Page 19)



Shipping the ribbon at ceremonies opening new Pittston ILGWU headquarters in Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director. Flanking him are Congressman Dan Flood (left) and District Manager Min L. Matheson.

Report Procedures For Elections in '89

In preparation for the forthcoming elections for officers and delegates to the ILGWU convention, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, made the following announcement concerning procedures:

Following the decision by the General Executive Board that elections must be held between February 15 and March 31, 1959, the executive board and the general council of our local have decided — on the basis of the ILGWU constitution and Local 89 by-laws — the following:

1. The legislative committee will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, January 7, after 5 P.M. in our Council Room, 218 West 40th St., on the 8th floor, to permit members to express their opinions for or against proposed amendments to the by-laws of the local and the rules and regulations of the emergency welfare fund presented by members in the prescribed month of December 1958.

2. The executive board and the general council will hold a joint meeting on Friday, January 9, to receive the legislative committee report and act on it.

3. The work between January 12 and Saturday, January 17, is set aside for nominations of candidates for all elective officers and for applications for paid officers (business agents, price adjusters and organizers).

Proper forms, both for nominating and applications, are available at the union office. Nomination of candidates may be made by individual members or by election groups.

4. Membership meetings to elect the members of the examination and objection committee will be held as follows:

Tuesday, January 20, 5 P.M.

Pressers Branch—Hotel Diplomat, 106 West 43rd St., Manhattan.

Bronx District — New Terrace Gardens, 2145 Broadway, Bronx.

Hudson District — LaGuardia Memorial House, 211 East 118th St., Manhattan.

East New York District—Premier Palace, 506 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

Williamsburgh District—Schwaben Hall, 474 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

How Park District — Royal Mansion, 414 131st Ave., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, January 21, 5 P.M.

Amsterdam District—Hotel Diplomat, 106 West 43rd St., Manhattan.

Wednesday, January 28, 5 P.M.

National Section — Hotel Diplomat, 106 West 43rd St., Manhattan.

Thursday, January 29, 5 P.M.

Popular Section — Hotel Diplomat, 106 West 43rd St., Manhattan.

Each district, branch or section is required to three election committees.

5. The examination committee will meet Wednesday, February 4, at 8 P.M., at the Council Room, if necessary, Friday, February 6, beginning at 4:30 P.M. in the Council Room.

All members and those seeking paid office are under obligation to appear before the committee with their union books. Those who fail to do so will be considered as candidates.

Members who wish to raise objections against anyone seeking office must appear in person before the committee at the times indicated above.

The list of proposed candidates and those seeking paid office will be published in JUSTITIA, February issue, and in the Progress for Americans.

Notice: Anyone who wishes to attend the meetings or participate in the activities listed above must be a member of the local or its union book.

It is your duty to participate in the choosing of your representatives.

By doing this, you will offer evidence of your understanding and interest in the life of the union.

LUIGI ANTONINI, General Secretary

Montreal ILG Affiliates

Step Up Electioneering

(Continued from Page 9)
Vote for officers and convention delegates, in line with the call of the union's General Executive Board.

Centrals are expected to be strongest for posts on local executive boards, although some executive boards may occur in the case of paid officers' posts as well.

Nominations in the Clockmakers' Union will take place between January 13 and 21. Elections are scheduled to take place February 13. Dressmakers' nominations will be held between January 20 and February 3. Elections are scheduled for February 18 and 20.

Swedish Tribune

The Swedish trade union delegation which recently visited North America has thanked the ILGWU for the "hearty and friendly reception" its members were accorded during the Montreal phase of their tour.

H. Blomgren, vice-president of the Swedish Labor Organization, declared in a letter to Vice President, "We are all delighted at the hearty and friendly reception we met with everywhere from our union colleagues in your country. The memories of our visit to Canada will be ranged among the most delightful experiences in our trade union work."

Fire Warden Report On 'Tex-Jinx' Jan. 6

A full report on the work of the ILGWU Fire Warden Corps will be heard on the "Tex and Jinx Show" over radio station WOR (710 kc. 98.7 FM). The special program will be heard on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1959 starting at 11:15 P.M.

PHILADELPHIA LOCALS PREPARE FOR POLLING

(Continued from Page 3)

Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, Ross announces.

This local received its charter in 1929 when the workers, previously affiliated with another union, turned to the ILGWU. However, the local was set up with only partial participation with the joint board.

With the passing of time, it became apparent that this situation was no longer desirable, and that it would be more advantageous for the local to fully affiliate with the joint board. At a recent meeting, local members voted for such affiliation.

60 to Retire

Ceremonies marking the retirement of 60 members of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board will be held in the union auditorium on Monday, January 5 at 3 P.M.

This is the 13th group to retire since inception of the program in 1951, and brings the total close to 725 retirees.

Employers, shop chairmen and co-workers have been invited to attend the event. Honorary membership cards will be presented to the retirees, and refreshments will be served at conclusion of the ceremonies.

N'East Wins Reinstatement Of Strikers at Vt. Trimming

Striking workers discharged by the Cutting and Trimming Co. of Burlington, Vermont—with another plant in Swanton—have been ordered reinstated by the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB upheld the ILGWU's charge that, by these firings, the firm had interfered with the workers' legal right to strike. According to Vice Pres. David Gleason, director of the Vermont Department, the ruling was issued after hearings held before Harold M. Kowal, counsel for the NLRB General Counsel. The employer accepted the decision and agreed to put it in its shops.

The Northeast Department had brought the matter to the NLRB because the employer's actions — if substantiated — would have meant that the 28 workers in Burlington and 28 in Swanton might never have been able to go back to work, and the strike was over and the shops were back in production.

Although the Swanton plant has been closed, the order has vital legal significance, and has given a strong boost to the morale of the workers still on the picket line.

Burs Intimidation

The order says that the employer had "bused and intimidated" by discouraging membership in the ILGWU or in any other labor organization. . . by discouraging membership in the ILGWU or in any other labor organization, or in any other manner discriminating in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any other term or condition of employment, because of membership or activity in the ILGWU or in any other labor organization. . . by threatening to blacklist or against other employees those of its employees who were on strike or those who chose to join it. . . or in any other manner interfering with, or restraining or coercing the rights of its employees to self-organization, to form labor organization, to join or assist the ILGWU.

to join or assist the ILGWU.

The employer was further instructed to "offer immediate and full reinstatement" to the various employees concerned in the two plants.

The strike in Burlington, according to District Manager Alex Karasik, continues in full force.

Puerto Rico Serves As Americas Bridge At Labor Conclave

The Puerto Rico delegation to the fourth congress of ORG (Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers) held in Bogota, Colombia last month, helped serve as a "bridge" between delegates from North and South America, reports Robert Gladstein, manager of Puerto Rico ILGWU Local 800. He was one of the two delegates sent to the conclave by the Puerto Rico Federation of Labor.

Prior to the congress, there was a week-long seminar, where laborers from Canada and the United States, together with the delegates from Latin American countries, helped provide something of a "labor school" for the new trade unionists of Colombia, who are building their organizations following the recent overthrow of dictator Gustavo Rojas.

The ORG congress, largest held to date, gave a warm ovation to federal delegates from Venezuela, many of whom had languished in the jails of dictator Perez Jimenez, also overthrown recently.

Retirement Timepiece



Dress operator Pauline Salubry, retiring after 25 years' service with Will Steinhilber shop at 525 Seventh Ave., gets watch from employer of shop party marking the event; at right is shop chairman Phil Benness. On hand for occasion is retiree's granddaughter, Annie Mae, seated on table.

HITS AND MRS.

By John Goodall

Giving 'Just a Little Party' Trying Ordeal for Wife

Giving a party is one of the most trying experiences of married life. Few other projects engender such hostility between husband and wife.

The hard trouble is that a man regards a party as a trifling, a simple matter of having a bunch of people over and giving them something to eat. His wife, on the other hand, looks on a party as an earth-shaking event—a full-fledged stage production, in which her husband, her cooking, her tableware and that awful worn spot in the hall carpeting will be exposed to public view.

The mere thought of giving a party rocks a woman to the core, and often causes nightmares in which she dreams that she is shopping, stark naked, in the supermarket.

Between the moment a woman starts muttering, "We've simply got to have the Bennesses to dinner" to the first ring of the doorbell on the appointed night, a good many things will take place. The interval of time between these two events depends largely on the hostess' feeling about the Bennesses. If she regards them as ordinary mortals, much like herself, it may require only a few days' preparation to welcome them to her home. After a brief whirl of window-washing, silver polishing, floor waxing and recipe experimentation, she will be ready to entertain an invitation to the Bennesses to drop in for politeness a few days hence. "Just a little pickup supper, and I hope you won't mind being treated like family. I'm really not going to fuss."

Worse Than Having a Baby

If, however, she views the Bennesses as awesome creatures, who exist in a purified social atmosphere and dine regularly on squid and wild rice, the getting-ready process will take much longer. In extreme cases it can take a woman longer to have a party than to have a baby. Preparations may involve not only borrowing china and sending the rugs out to be cleaned, but redecorating the entire house and taking a dawn-to-dusk airing.

She will spend sleepless nights, fretting about whom to invite as the Bennesses' associate guests. With the businesslike seriousness of a director casting a play, she analyzes personalities (during the fact that nice husbands have impossible wives and vice versa), arranges balanced groupings of introverts and extroverts, and calculates the seating space in her house.

By the time she is in such a state of nervous tension that she regards Mrs. Benness as cordially as a tax inspector. Although, in truth, Mrs. Benness will be so busy worrying whether she has worn the right dress to notice whether she is drinking from a crystal goblet or a tin cup, her husband imagines her balancing silver in her hand to test its weight and running his fingers over windowblinds to check for dust.

And what is her hostess' husband doing to lighten her burden during these trying times? He is distributing casual pain on the back and airy admonitions not to get so upset. "After all, it's just a few people for dinner."

By the evening of the party he is slouching his shoulders and leaning back, statements that his wife has gone out of his mind. He is, externally, unhelpful, and somehow manages to bungle the simplest manual tasks, such as filling the ice bucket and bringing up folding chairs from the basement. His gumbles about having to share time in one day, and he picks a crucial moment—such as the unloading of the polka maid—so far as the information that the checking account is overdrawn.

There is, as far as I know, only one way out of this dilemma. You can move away, and start life afresh with a totally new circle of friends. Come to think of it, the move might be simpler than giving a party.

CLOAKERS COLUMN

Cutters Close Year's Chapter
On Record of Notable Gains

The year 1958 was a notable and eventful one for the cutters, and working conditions, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10.

He cut especially the unity and solidarity demonstrated by the cutters during the history-making general dress strike, their active participation in picketing and demonstrations.

During the past year, weekly wages are being gained for cutters in six branches of the garment industry in which about 85 per cent of the members of Local 10 are employed.

Through Escalator Clauses:

Cloak	\$5.50*
Snowsuit, Novelty	2.50
Underwear	2.50

Through Review of Agreements:

Children's Dress	\$6.00
Suits	(up to \$8)
Skin, Sportswear	8% (up to \$8)

It is estimated that these wage gains are putting an additional \$14 to \$15 million into the pay envelopes of cutters annually.

Currently, negotiations are in progress for the renewal of agreements in the blouse trade, and it is expected that these cutters will receive a wage increase.

In two under-cloakers' dresses and underwear—payments for 6% legal holidays has been placed on a guaranteed basis, even if they occur on a non-working day or week.

Severance, Label

The most dramatic "breakthrough" made by the union during the past year was in the area of severance pay and the union label. Severance pay funds are being established in a number of industries—as well as in the sportswear and underwear trades. Such a fund had been previously gained in the garment branch.

When adequate reserves have been accumulated from employer payroll contributions, payments will be made to employees discharged from jobs when their firms go out of business.

The union label, symbol to consumers of merchandise made in union shops under decent labor conditions, was won in the dress and sportswear industries and will soon become satisfactorily operative in the children's dress and underwear trades.

In the period ahead, Local 10 will strive to bring severance pay and payment for holidays on a guaranteed basis to the cutters in branches which have not yet achieved such steps. It will endeavor to have the label introduced in all trades.

The local, during the past year has to cope with such industrial evils as the cut-out shops and photo-marking by outside establishments. At the local's insistence, a prohibition on cut-out shops was written into the dress agreements. It also adopted stringent regulations against such practices which would cut down on the grade work for cutters and reduce their earnings.

With the cooperation of the union, the cutters in the livelihood has been effectively checked. A drive is now getting under way to picket cut-out shops as non-union firms, with which manufacturers and jobbers under contract with the union may not have dealings under agreements.

Despite preoccupation with matters concerning agreements and new industrial problems, the local has devoted a major share of its efforts to helping workers who have been displaced from jobs to find new permanent employment. In the last week of JUSTICE hundreds of cutters were referred

N. Y. MISCELLANEOUS
LOCALS SCHEDULING
NOMINATION MEETS

With elections for officers and for delegates to the ILGWU convention slated to be held during February and March, most New York miscellaneous locals already have prepared the first step by scheduling nomination meetings, as follows:

Local 22, Corset & Brassiere: Tuesday, January 27, 5 P.M., at Roosevelt Auditorium, 100 East 17th St., announces Manager Abraham Snyder.

Local 46, Beltmakers: Cutting session, Thursday, January 15, men's belts, Thursday, January 29, all at Hotel Diplomat, 106 West 43rd St., 5 P.M., reports Manager Henry Schwartz.

Local 62, Undergarments: Thursday, February 5, Roosevelt Auditorium, 5:30 P.M., according to Manhattan Board Chairman, Schneewald.

Local 66: Monday, February 9, 5:30 P.M., Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., announces Manager Henry Schwartz.

Local 91, Children's Dresses: Tuesday, February 11, 5:30 P.M., at Roosevelt Auditorium, Manager Harry Greenberg states.

Local 95, Office & Distribution: Monday, January 26, after work, at Manhattan Center, announces Manager Harry Greenberg.

Local 105: Tuesday, February 10, after work, Manhattan Center, according to Manager Martin L. O'Connell.

Local 132, Plastic & Novelty: Thursday, January 29, 8:15 P.M., after work, 7 East 15th St., reports Manager Martin O'Connell.

Local 155, Knitgoods: Thursday, Feb. 5, Hotel Diplomat, 5:30 P.M., grand ballroom, states Manager Louis Walden.

TEPER URGES REVIEW
OF FINANCE POLICIES
TO FIGHT PRICE HIKES

An over-all review of the nation's monetary policies, to help find better ways of fighting price increases, was advocated by Dr. Lester Teper, director of the ILGWU Research Department, in a statement presented to the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress in Washington on December 18.

Testifying in his individual capacity, Dr. Teper said that, at the moment, talk about an inflationary threat seems to be unjustified. Even the price rises which occurred during the last recession do not warrant any long-term trend, he maintained.

"Improved anti-inflation devices, he indicated, might include measures designed to spur investment where existing production facilities are inadequate, greater coordination between federal credit agencies and those concerned with monetary management, regulation of consumption.

Dr. Teper has been elected a fellow of the American Statistical Association. It was announced by Douglas G. Riley, executive director of the ASA.

Education Sessions
Under Way Again

After a brief respite for the holidays, activities at the ILGWU Education-Recreation Center will be resumed on Thursday, January 8. Reports came from the National Education Department secretary.

The place is Trestle High School, 18th St. between 8th and 9th Aves., Room 404. Recreation and folk dancing follow the discussions.

Saturday afternoon gatherings at Hunter College also get under way again on December 17. Hours 1949 at 1:35 P.M. The Park Ave. and 89th St. entrance.

Meet Stirred by Nagler Tape;
Act to Retire Cloak Eligibles

Unable to be present at the December 17 meeting of the New York Cloak Joint Board because of recent surgery, Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler, the board's general manager, used the modern device of tape recording to make his periodic report.

Salute 25 Years
Of Bra Local 32

A quarter of a century of progress by New York Corset and Brassiere Workers' Local 32 was marked December 12 when close to 2,000 members and friends of the local gathered to celebrate its silver anniversary, at Manhattan Center.

Assistant Manager Morris Falkman introduced Manager Abraham Snyder, who has headed the organization since he helped found it 25 years ago. Reviewing the early hardships and struggles that led to present standards, Snyder contrasted the situation in 1933, when the local had barely 400 members and \$600 borrowed from the ILGWU, with today's membership of 4,500 and a treasury of \$2 million in its various funds.

Snyder also enumerated the long list of impressive achievements chalked up by the local during this period in "tight scales, hours of work, job security and other working conditions."

He introduced to the gathering Max Goldstein, formerly assistant manager of Cutters' Local 10, who has been chosen to succeed Snyder as manager of Local 32 upon the latter's retirement.

Leading ILGWUers who joined in saluting the local's and Snyder's achievements included Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stiller, who brought greetings from Pres. David Dubinsky; First Vice Pres. Louis Antonini; and Secretary and Spokesman for Dressmakers' Local 22, Leonard Korman.

TO ILG SCHOLARS GET
TUITION 'YULE GIFTS';
APPLY NOW FOR 1959

Ten college students received \$100 in "Yule presents" from the ILGWU National Scholarship Fund last month. They're the first 10 winners of scholarships awarded to children of ILGWU members last summer, and the "present" will be the second-semester installment of \$250 toward their tuition at schools they have chosen to attend.

Already, the Scholarship Fund has received more than 500 requests for information from would-be mail-order candidates throughout the country, of which some 300 are active applicants for the year's awards, reports Gus Tenen, fund director.

Each day's mail brings additional queries about the next 10 awards for the four-year, \$2,000 college fund. Successful candidates will receive \$500 annually for four years of undergraduate work at any accredited college they may choose.

No condition has been made on the course of study to be followed by the winners, but at the time of selection of awards, a "need" current must have been an ILGWU

Speaking with his usual vigor, Nagler said, in the recording made at his home only 24 hours before the meeting, that he expected to return to his post in the near future. He also declared he was gratified by reports he received of the capital manner in which the board has been handled during his absence by its officers, departments and locals.

Better Season

In his report as assistant to the general manager, Hirsch Mendelsohn noted that the recovery of the cloak industry was directly affected by improvement in the nation's overall economy. While not the best of the postwar fall seasons, the one just ended showed improvement over the 1957 fall period, as measured by Recovery Board sales and receipts of welfare funds.

Mendelsohn reviewed the outstanding efforts of the union to close the book on the retirement of all eligible cloakmakers in the 1959 pension period. He mentioned board delegates that General Manager Nagler had pointed out the sound actuarial basis of the retirement fund, and that as many as retired as the income of the fund permits.

A decline in industrial activity reduces fund income, while prompting a greater number of cloakmakers to seek retirement. Despite the impact of such sudden calls upon the fund, \$6,000 cloakmakers have been maintained by the fund since its inception. This year, however, 1,100 applied for retirement—number in excess of the normal quota.

Act on Pensions

Prior to his illness, General Manager Nagler met several times with the employers in an effort to find a way to retire all eligible declining retirement. Mendelsohn reported that when Nagler became ill and an impasse in these negotiations developed, Pres. Dubinsky immediately assumed direction of the negotiations.

The board of trustees of the New York Fund and Bolt Industry Retirement Fund, with Arthur J. Altmyer as chairman, met December 23. It approved a plan of action which will make possible the retirement in January 1959 of all eligible cloakmakers seeking pensions.

number in good standing for at least three years.

Awards will be on a national competitive basis, with College Entrance Board Scholarship Examinations Test scores, high school grades and high school rank all taken into account. Each award is renewable for four periods of study. Successful candidates are maintained. A committee of seven outstanding educators will make the final selection.

To be used for one of these scholarships, fill out the coupon below and mail it at once to the ILGWU National Scholarship Fund.

ILGWU National Scholarship Fund,
Room 305
1718 Broadway, New York 15, N. Y.

Please send me detailed information about the ILGWU Scholarship Fund.

I plan to enter college in (month) (year)

One of my parents is a member of ILGWU Local

(City and State)

My name is

My address is

City

State

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

WITH BEST WISHES

THE ONCOMING YEAR will be a time of decision. It is the mark of our age that at each old year's end, this cliché emerges as the inevitable feature of the new year.

We are in real danger if we have become calloused against crises because we seem always to be living in the midst of one. Entire continents have come alive in our time. Peoples long submerged are stirred by a longing for freedom; vast masses in Asia and Africa are awakening to the promise of a self-government and a better life.

This time provides great opportunities. Across the world, the agents of dictatorship are in the midst of a determined drive to capture the dreams of these millions. All other purposes are made secondary by them to this primary goal. It may very well be that future historians will consider the greatest failure of our time to have been the refusal of the free nations to seize the opportunity—to match the effort of the enemy in the contest for survival.

These thoughts are not out of season, even in this season of good will to all men. Our good will does not extend as far as our good wishes if we continue to be more concerned with the cost of strengthening the forces of freedom than with our obligation to do so. We can balance our domestic budget by cutting aid to others—but let us realize clearly that by doing so we shall be putting ourselves on the losing end of a far more important battle.

AT HOME, WE HAVE GAINED a great opportunity to resume leadership in demonstrating the superiority of democracy. Despite the all-out drive to frighten Americans into enacting anti-union legislation and to brand all forms of liberalism as wasteful and dangerous, the American people have elected a new Congress that recognizes the need to act. The election of liberal candidates is a sign that Americans have had enough of hesitancy.

The primary task of the new Congress will be to make up for lost time. We should long ago have taken the steps needed to increase domestic strength by getting rid of the injuries of an anti-labor policy, by providing needed civil rights legislation, by lifting and extending the federal minimum wage and by making aid available to depressed sections of our country.

The present Administration, with no more imagination than an automated bookkeeping machine, has insisted that the security of the nation requires balancing our accounts. And so it does. But the issue in coming months will not be whether to balance or not to balance. Rather it will be how to put into that balance not only the cost of arming ourselves but also the cost of improving our own welfare and extending some of our own strength to those nations who stand on the same side with us.

THE 86TH CONGRESS WILL OPEN on January 7. It will function during a two-year period in which the nation's Chief Executive will apparently continue—if not increase—his reluctance to lead. The supporters of that Administration are preparing to greet every liberal effort by Congress with the cry that it is too expensive and un-American. We shall have to decide whether it is cheaper to build more schools or to let the Russians leave us trailing; we shall have to decide whether it is cheaper to erect a missile wall around ourselves against the world or by aiding others to bring them to our side.

How shall we calculate the price of freedom? What cost-accountant can tell us its true worth? And what shall we gain if with all of our tremendous wealth and productivity we continue to think like adding machines whenever it becomes necessary to back our good wishes with good works? This is indeed one more year for decision. We had better keep constantly aware of the possibility that if we fail now to look beyond the budget, we may, one of these years, confront our last decision.

"The Fraternity Grip"



"Blessings on Thee, Little Man!"



War Against Disease

By
Herbert H. Lehman

Excerpts from address by the former Governor and Senator from New York at a recent meeting of the American Social Hygiene Association

A PROGRAM which could arouse the enthusiastic support of the American people and strike a deeply responsive note throughout the world would be an international cooperative attack on disease and disability—those common enemies of all mankind which recognize neither national boundaries nor national interest, but constitute, along with the threat of war, the chief menaces to the human race.

In America, medical science—and particularly the science of public health—is highly advanced. Some diseases which cripple and destroy millions of people elsewhere are under increasingly effective control in the United States. Tuberculosis is a case in point.

We have made brilliant progress in the development of anti-biotic drugs. The development of an anti-polio vaccine by Dr. Jonas Salk was certainly one of the most dramatic events in the recent annals of world medicine.

BUT while we have been making progress against disease on some fronts, disease and disability have been making progress against us on others.

Ten million Americans, more than one in every 20 people today, have heart and circulatory disease. These diseases were responsible last year for more than 50 per cent—some 800,000—of all the deaths in our country.

Last year, cancer killed one American every two minutes. Seventy-five thousand of those who died of cancer were in their 30's, 40's and 50's, in the prime of productive life. Medical statisticians predict that 40 million persons now alive in the U. S. will be disabled by cancer.

Our government spends a very substantial amount of money for all forms of scientific research. But most of this money is being spent to develop and improve the means of destruction. I refer to military research, which is, of course, essential to our immediate security. But we are spending only an insignificant amount, relatively speaking, on research directed at our personal health and vigor—which, in the long run, involves our survival even more fundamentally than does research in military weapons.

I would like to see the day, and soon, when the largest single item in our national research budget would be for study of the ways and means of living rather than of destroying life.

OUR government does make appropriations for medical research, mostly through the National Institute of Health. These appropriations are still far from enough. But the chief bottleneck, the principle shortage today is not of money but of trained research scientists and technicians.

Yet, at the same time, there is a great duplication of research effort, as between our country and others. The world supply of its most precious scientific resources—brain and skill—is being wastefully expended.

For these and other reasons, leading medical scientists believe that the greatest single need in the field of research today is international cooperation and coordination in the training of skilled research workers, in the exchange of information, and, of course, in the actual conduct of research.

THERE is already in existence international machinery which could be utilized to help carry out such a program. I mean the World Health Organization. This body has already worked miracles in helping to control such diseases as malaria and tuberculosis in many parts of the world.

It operates on a minuscule budget, \$13½ million annually, about half the budget of the New York City Health Department. Thus, it has never been able to concern itself with basic medical research.

Our government must greatly increase its financial contributions to the WHO to permit this organization to utilize its full potential in the world war against disease and disability.

BUT the need is not just for bigger appropriations. We need a comprehensive plan, and a governmental mechanism in the United States to help enlist and mobilize the scientific personnel and resources of our country for the great undertaking I have sketched.

A comprehensive proposal to meet precisely this need has been presented by Senator Lister Hill, who is the Senate's leading and most effective fighter for medical research.

Senator Hill's plan would authorize an annual appropriation of \$50 million to effectuate the purposes I have described—to mobilize the health resources of America, and to stimulate their mobilization elsewhere for a world crusade against disease and disability.